

STORMS.

The areas of low barometer traced on map No. 2, were accompanied with slight disturbance while in the western portion of the United States, but no marked change in the weather occurred until the eleventh of the month, when the area of low barometer marked No. 6, was first observed in Kansas.

This storm moved slowly to the eastward, with cloudy weather, rain, and light to fresh winds, the winds increasing in force as the centre approached the Atlantic coast, and finally producing the northeasterly gale which occurred on the middle Atlantic and New England coast on the 14th and 15th. For this storm cautionary signals were displayed at Cape May, New York, New London, Wood's Hole, Boston, Portland and Eastport.

The second storm, and by far the most severe one that has occurred since the establishment of the Signal Service, is traced as No. 10 on map No. 2. Although this storm did not occur within the limits of our stations, there were indications of some atmospheric disturbance off the middle Atlantic coast on the 23d which warranted the prediction made in the probabilities written from the afternoon report of that date, viz., "For the New England and middle Atlantic coast, threatening weather," and from the midnight report of the same date, "For the New England and middle Atlantic coast stormy weather," with cautionary signals at Cape May, New York and New London.

This storm in consequence of its severity, is one of unusual interest, and the course marked for it may vary from the actual, which cannot be determined until additional data has been obtained, when a complete and accurate description will be published by this office.

The third decided storm of the month was first observed as an area of low barometer in the western portion of Kansas on the 29th at 11 P. M. This area moved to the eastward over the Lake region without any marked disturbance until the night of the 31st, when brisk and high winds, with areas of rain were reported. On the morning of the 1st of September, it had become unusually well defined in the Lower Lake region, after which it passed over northern New England and off the Atlantic coast with increasing force, finally producing a violent storm since reported from vessels which were in the North Atlantic on the 2d and 3rd of September.

WINDS.

Apart from the storms above referred to, no winds of special severity have been reported, except from Dubuque, Iowa. At this station a violent tornado occurred on the 7th, which although entirely local in its nature, developed an unusual force and caused great destruction of property. Owing to the carrying away and destruction of the anemometer at this station no recorded velocity of this wind has been obtained.

The unusual velocity of one hundred miles per hour was reported from Mt. Washington, N. H., during the storm of the 16th. The force developed by this wind has not been equalled at any other station since the establishment of the Signal Service.

The direction of the prevailing winds of the several stations are indicated by the arrows on the Map No. 3, and in comparing these directions with the isobarometric lines on the same map, it will be observed that they incline toward the area of mean low barometer.